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1947



Epiphyllum—the "Orchid Cactus"

CATALOGUE NUMBER TWO

Price 25c

CACTUS PETE

5440 VALLEY BLVD., LOS ANGELES-32

CALIFORNIA



5440 VALLEY BLVD.

LOS ANGELES 32, CALIFORNIA

PLEASE: Always give us at least a few second choices to select from. It might be that the variety you desire is in a dormant condition, or has bloomed too heavy to be good for cutting at the particular time that you order it. Sometimes, on the rarer sorts, the plants are cut too far back, and we could send you only a poor, small cut. When ever that is the case, we must take it upon ourselves to substitute for you, rather than ship out inferior cuts, and when we must do this, we will always try to substitute something similar, or equally as good, so that we believe you will be well pleased.

TERMS: Cash with order. Postage prepaid in U.S.A. on all retail orders. Foreign countries please add 20% to cost of plants, to allow for extra packing and postage. Those living in California please do not forget the 2½% sales tax.

No order accepted for less than \$1.50 due to cost of shipping.

PRICES: Quoted according to availability and rarity of plants. Upon request, we will furnish you with prices on blooming-size and specimen plants, if you state varieties desired (not on the rare ones, please).

Customers ordering plants to be shipped to freezing climates, do so at their own risk. We will pack such orders extra carefully, but we cannot guarantee against freezing.

EXPLANATION: In this list, we are endeavoring to do something new, and wherever known to us, we have inserted the name of the originator just after the name of the hybrid; also, where known, we have inserted the year the variety was introduced, and, in the case of Mr. Curt Knebel, we have given his catalog numbers also, since many of his plants were originally imported by number only.

Many of the Epiphyllum flowers have a contrasting color at the base of the central, or inner, petals. This is generally called the "eye" of the flower, or when this coloration covers a large area, it is sometimes referred to as the "throat" of the flower.

The "eye" of the plant growth is the areole; that place from whence may grow the flower, the new growth, or sometimes the root. It is possible for all three to grow from the same "eye," though not at the same time. The part of the Epiphyllum often referred to as the "leaf" is not actually a leaf at all, but in reality a stem or branch, and should be so-called.

The color we refer to as purple, is an iridescent color which ranges from cerise, through lavender, magenta and violet, to purple, and is almost indescribable in its beauty. It is almost electric and each person seems to see it as a different color—it actually changes color in different lights. It is sometimes called "electric blue" and is the nearest thing to a true blue in the entire cactus family.

NOTICE: Since it has been our experience that the largest cuttings make the sturdiest, fastest growing plants, and bloom much more quickly, we price all cuttings unrooted but of extra size, thus giving added growing speed.

CACTUS PETE

5440 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles 32, Calif.

CATALOGUE NUMBER TWO

Price 25c

ABBREVIATIONS OF ORIGINATORS' NAMES

For convenience, and as a space saver, we have abbreviated the names of the following growers thus:

Bhm., Beahm Gardens
 Bor., Bornemann, early botanist
 B. & R., Britton and Rose—"Cactaceae"
 CK., Mr. Curt Knebel
 Cldg., Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens
 Cour., Courante, early horticulturist
 CP., Cactus Pete
 Dr. H., Dr. A. D. Houghton
 ESA., Epiphyllum Society of America
 Lem., Lemaire, early botanist
 Mon., Theresa Monmonier
 Poin., R. W. Poindexter
 Ru., C. L. Russel
 Sh., C. P. Sherfy

St., Clarion Steele

Web., Weber

Weg., H. M. Wegener

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS: Size of flowers is indicated by (S) small; (M) medium; (L) large; (XL) extra large; (XXL) extremely large. TYPE of plant by (B) basket, for plants which grow smaller and make fine hanging baskets; (C) corsage, for flowers that wear exceptionally well. These directly follow the name of the variety and its originator. Following the description: (XNP) means extra narrow petals; (XYP) extra wide petals; (F) stands for varieties having fragrance (mostly night-fragrance). Because of the suggestion of their sound, (X) always stands for extra, and (Y) for wide. (*) before names means our own origination.

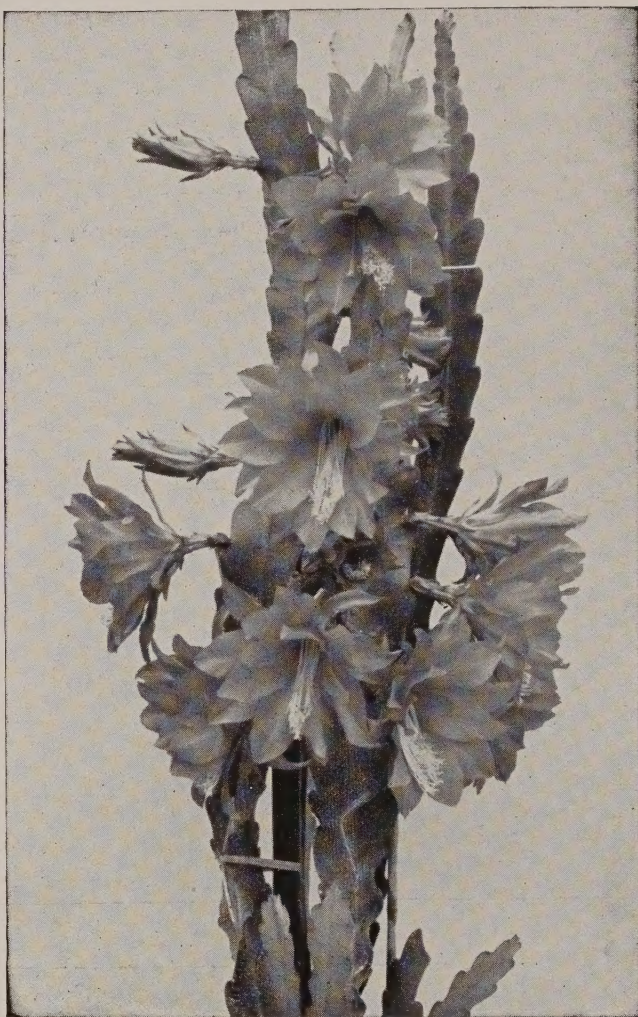


Orchid Cacti thrive in closely packed, humid environment.

ALWAYS GIVE SECOND CHOICE IN CASE WE MIGHT BE OUT OF ITEM

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 1**25c each, 7 for \$1.50**

1. **Ackermannii** (M) — salmon-red, with white stamens; free-blooming.
2. **A. D. Houghton** (XL)—red with iridescent edges on central petals.
3. **Amber Queen** (L) — cherry red with bright orange central stripe.
4. **Cooperii** (L)—"Bottom White;" blooms late in season; flowers form at base of plant; inner petals white; outer petals yellow and brown (F).
5. **Crenatum** Lem., 1845 (L)—white with a very long neck; a true species and the parent of many fine hybrids (F).
6. **Dante** (L)—orange-red with inner petals overcast with violet tones; 3-angled, erect plant.
7. **Fiesta St.** (L) — vigorous, flat-stemmed plant; flowers red with violet edges on inner petals (F).
8. **Strictum** Lem., 1854 (L)—a true species; night blooming; white with extremely narrow petals; wide opening (F) (XNP).
9. **Vive Rouge** Dr. H. (L)—wide opening; free-blooming; rich red with violet in throat and on tips of stamens.
10. **Viviana St.** (XL)—fast growing; early blooming; bright red.

**Vive Rouge****EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 2****35c each, 7 for \$2.00**

1. **Bella** (M)—soft pink with a bell-shaped flower.
2. **Bohemienne** (M) (B) (C)—very double flower; innermost petals of softest flesh pink; each row deepening in color, from the center; outer petals salmon-pink; fine corsage flower.
3. **Camillo Schneider** CK. "Phyllocereus" No. 17 (L)—branches 3-angled; flowers quite flat; orange with iridescent eye.
4. **Cantabile** Mon. (L)—soft lavender-toned pink; blooms entire length of stem; flat flower.
5. **Charm** Mon. (L) — formerly "Pink Charm;" silvery pink; opening flat.
6. **Colonel Kuhnrich** CK. No. 17 (L)—same as Oberst P. Man Kuhnrich; unusual shaped flowers, having center petals considerably shorter than outer ones; red, with yellow-orange tones in center stripe of petals.
7. **Deliciosa** Bor. (M) (B) (C)—a large "Empress" type flower of a clear pink all-over color; more loosely formed than "Empress;" fine basket plant; free-blooming.
8. **Desert Sunrise** (L)—"German No. 5;" erect growing, 3-angled stems; water-lily shaped flower with red outer petals; inner petals orange-red edged with violet in throat.
9. **Deutsche Kaiserin** (S) (B) (C)—"Empress;" most popular of basket plants; profuse flowering; blossoms of apple-blossom pink.
10. **Easter Morn** Mon., 1941 (L)—white; cup-and-saucer shaped flower; back petals yellow; strong grower.
11. **Eleesa** Mon., 1941 (M)—free-flowering, Padre-type blossom; light rose-pink; strong growth.
12. **Emperatrice** (M)—bright red with purple tinges; free-flowering.

13. **Etinsolate** (L)—water-lily type flower; red with iridescence; erect 3-angled stems.
14. **Fasan** Bor. (L)—narrow, dark red outer petals; inner petals red and orange.
15. **Fiesta** St. (L) — vigorous, flat-stemmed plant; outer petals scarlet, shading to orange center stripe; inner petals orange and red, bordered with violet. (F).
16. **Francois Verhaert** (XL)—“Scarlet Giant;” free-blooming; orange-scarlet with numerous flat-opening petals; slight violet tinge.
17. **Gamut** St. (L)—outer petals of deep red with a quill-like appearance; inner petals mostly red-violet; runs entire gamut from light violet of central petals to deep red of outer ones.
18. **Gardenia** Mon. (L) — deeply serrated, flat-stemmed plant; flower cup of white with yellow back petals (F).
19. **General Garibaldi** (L) — similar to “Amber Queen,” but wider opening and has some violet in the throat.
20. **Gloria** (XL) — bright reddish-toned orange; extra free-blooming for so large a blossom; petals quite wide; opens flat.
21. **Hans Rehm** CK. No. 80 (L)—most vivid, red and orange flower with a lovely lacquered appearance; thin, wavy plant growth; pretty in a basket.
22. **Hermosus** Weg. (L)—red flower with purple throat; heavy bloomer.
23. **Janet** St. (L)—rather short, 3-angled, waxy plant growth; flower opens flat; a bit twisty; rich scarlet-red throughout; long lasting.
24. **Karl Gielsdorf** CK. “Phyllocereus” No. 18 (XL)—full formed, water-lily type flower; all-over orange-red; lighter towards center of blossom; 3-angled stems; upright growth.



Padre is one of the finest pinks.

25. **Lady Irene Poin.**, 1940 (L)—palest flesh pink; crepe-like texture (F).
26. **Latona** (L)—free-flowering; early blooming; darkest rose; outer petals actually have considerable red; inner petals often clear cerise, but all-over tone is deep rose.
27. **Mauvette Mon.** (L)—crepy petals of a pink-lavender, or mauve, tone; unusual color.
28. **Orion** (L)—orange-red with large violet eye; open cup-shaped flower.
29. **Padre Orpet** (L)—always the favorite for a good strong-growing, free-blooming pink; lovely clear pink (F).
30. **Pink Nymph** (M) (C) — short, heavy growth; petals very ruffled on edges; clear salmon-pink, shaded with cerise; opens wide; a very full flower, making a fine corsage.
31. **Robin Hood Sh.** (M)—extra free-blooming; clear dark red.
32. **Sacuntale** (L)—bronze-salmon, overcast with plum; violet-rose eye (XNP).
33. **Scarlet Giant St.** (XL)—similar to Francois Verhaert.
34. **Tulip St.** (L)—3-angled plant growth; flower shape of tulip of richest crimson-red (XYP).
35. **Wanda St.** (M)—salmon shaded, coral pink; good climber.
36. **Wrayii** (L)—creamy white with lovely yellow back petals; sometimes sold as yellow; fast grower (F).
6. **Argus** (L)—late blooming; soft flesh-pink with red throat; plant strong; long blooming period.
7. **Artista Mon.**, 1941 (XL)—buff-orange; red outer petals; semi-flat flower; broad inner petals.
8. **Belgian Pfau de Laet** (L)—Pfau meaning "Peacock;" rich red outer petals; inner petals red, edged with purple, toned to white on edges.
9. **Belleza Mon.**, 1943 (M) — coral-pink with terracotta center; flat with crinkled edges.
10. **Buff Beauty St.** (L)—formerly "Buff" St.; buff-yellowish center to orange-red edges; soft salmon all-over color.
11. **Carmen CK. No. 309** (M) (B)—carmine red.
12. **Chiapasias Nelsonii** B. & R., 1913 (S) (B) — a true species; fuchsia colored; blooms extra early; fine basket plant; very graceful.
13. **Cinderella Ru.** (M) (C)—similar to "Delicatissima;" iridescent pink; red back petals; long lasting, waxy flower.
14. **Cleopatra** (L)—bronzy pink; very dusky, nearly brown, in appearance.
15. **Conway's Giant** (XL)—best of older red and purples; red outer petals; purple edges on inner petals; fine bloomer.
16. **Corinne Poin.** (M) (B)—fine blooming, basket plant with coral-red flowers.
17. **Dawn Mon.** (L)—formerly "Pink Dawn"—Mon.; pale pink, shading to lilac-

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 3

50c each, 7 for \$3.00

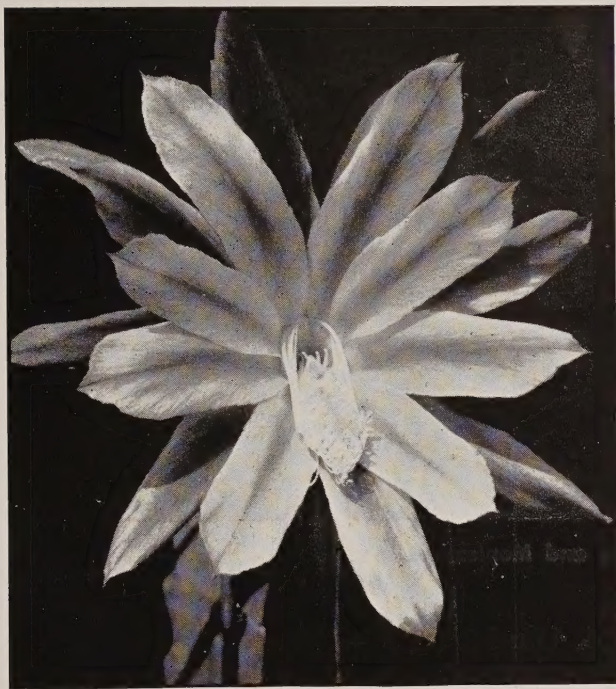
1. **Admiral Togo** Weg. (XL)—robust plant with wide, twisty stems; flowers waxy, white; yellow back petals (F).
2. **Adonis** (L)—soft pink with rose eye; nicely opening flower.
3. **Agatha** (L) — flower light rose-pink throughout; red throat; very early blooming; long blooming period.
4. **Anguliger** Lem., 1851 (M)—a true species, beautiful plant with deeply saw-toothed margins; most fragrant; white flower, lemon-scented; late blooming (F).
5. **Antwerpia** (XL)—soft old-rose throughout entire flower; strong reddish plant growth.



Richard Diener

pink on edges; color deepens second day.

18. **Delicatissima** (M)—a very old variety; often under other names; a very waxy flower of lovely iridescent pink; red-dish back petals; long lasting.

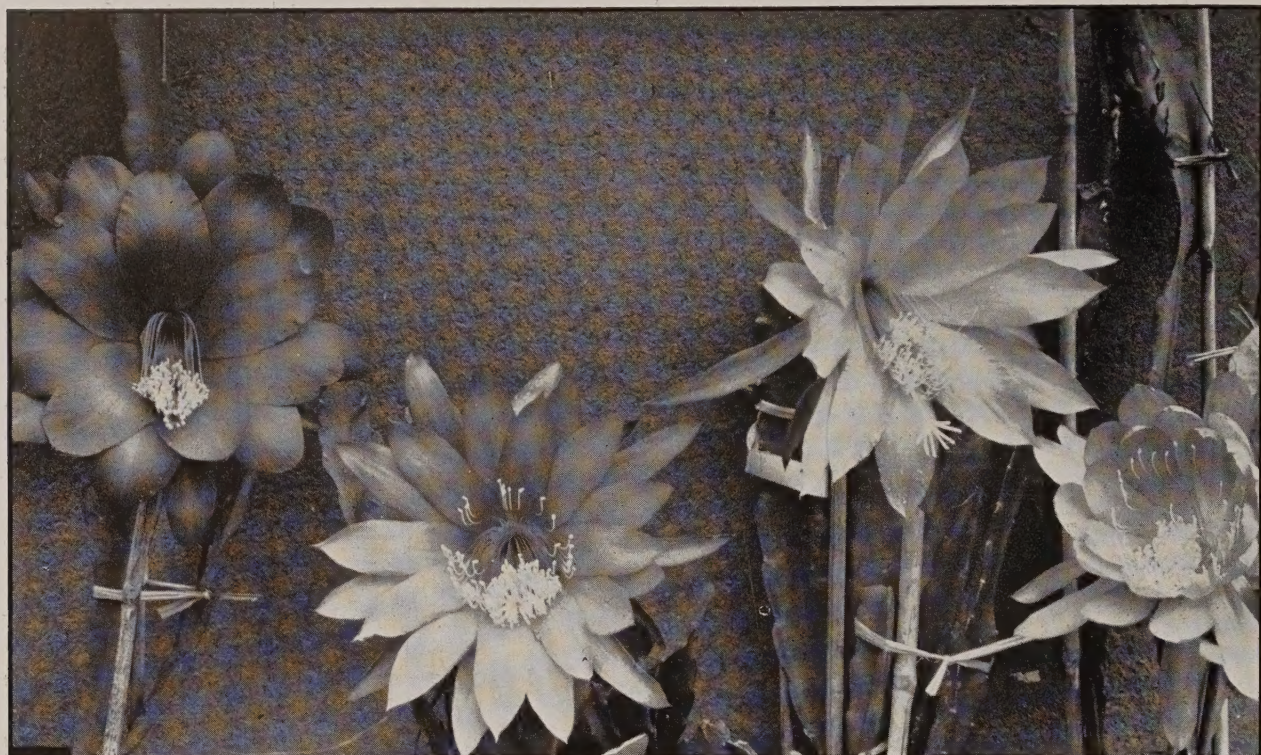


Hermosissimus is one of the most popular.

19. ***Delight** CP., 1941 (L) — variegated Padre; pink and white; strong grower (F).
20. **Dr. Houghton** Dr. H., 1933 (XL)—original one now sold as "*Kermesinus Magnus*;" rich red with wide purple margins on inner petals; opens wide; buds open at tip several days before flower opens up.
21. **Dream** Mon. (L)—flat; delicate pink.
22. **Dreer's Pfau** Dreer (L)—Dreer's "*Peacock*;" orange-red; violet throat; full-petaled, cup-and-saucer shape.
23. **Ebonite** Mon.
24. ***Edah** CP., 1943 (XL)—extremely red; centrals cupped, wide, ruffled, edged with purple.
25. **Eden** Poin. (XL)—very fine white; yellow bud; 3-angled growth.
26. **Erlauer Kind** CK. "*Phyllocereus*" No. 13 (L)—center petals violet-rose shading to red on outer petals; stems 3-angled, somewhat spiny.
27. **Ernst Seyderhelm** CK. No. 16 (XL)—
- salmon-orange, wide opening flower.
28. **Euphrosine** (Euphrosyne—Nicolai) (M) (B) (C)—short, stubby, 3-angled growth; heavy bloomer; flower very double; shell-pink to flesh-pink, shading to tan on outer petals; long lasting flowers.
29. **Flamingo** St. (XL)—sturdy growth; early blooming; free-flowering; flower having a long, curving, bird-like neck, covered with long scales; petals soft orange; violet edged in throat.
30. **Flor Del Sol** Cldg. (L)—burnt orange (F).
31. **Florence Houghton** Dr. H. (L)—lavender-pink; opens flat; rounding petals; free-blooming.
32. **Franz Lehar** Ck. No. 20 (M) (C)—bronze-purple with red outer petals.
33. **Freidrich Boedecker** CK. No. 66 (L) — petals bright orange, edged with scarlet, somewhat running into violet; same as "*Tiger Bright*."
34. **Friend Wegener** Dr. H. (XL)—dark red with purple on inner petals (F).
35. ***Gabriel's Horn** CP., 1946 (L)—one of a pair of long, trumpet shaped flowers which are alike as to shape and size, but "*Gabriel's Horn*" is orange and "*Trader Horn*" is red; unusual flower form.
36. **Garnet** St. (L)—3-angled plant growth; garnet colored flowers.
37. **Guatemalense** B. & R., 1913 (XL)—a true



Gloria



Tulip, Sunburst, Loebneri, and Montezuma.

- species; giant night-bloomer; similar to "Strictum" in form but much larger in both growth and flower (XNP) (F).
38. **Hermosissimus** Weg. (XL)—tall growing plant; free-blooming; flowers open flat; very fine red with purple margins on inner petals.
 39. **Inner Glow** Mon. (L)—flat flower with burnt-red petals and dark red throat; open flower, loosely formed.
 40. **Jenkinsonii** G. Don, 1834 (XL)—rich red flower with extra wide petals; feathery appearing; very flat; growth mostly 3-angled (XYP).
 41. **Johanna Attenhofer** CK. No. 37 (XL)—gleaming orange-red flowers with a bronze glint.
 42. **Kinchinjunga** (L)—name given a true species in collection of plants from B. & R. under name of *Stenopetalum*—C.A. Purpus; also found under name of "Hersis;" vigorous plant, deeply lobed; flower oriental in appearance, suggest a lotus blossom; central petals waxy, white; outer petals recurving, yellow and brown; petals recurve from outer bud for several days before opening; extra fragrant (F).
 43. **Latifrons**—see **Oxypetalum**.
 44. **Lilacinus** (L) — lilac-pink with satiny sheen.
 45. **Lohengrin** St. (XL)—wide petals; deep lavender-pink with rose center.
 46. **Magnolia** (L)—wide petaled, white flower, suggesting a magnolia blossom.
 47. **Martha Soeliner** CK. No. 13 (L)—crisp, waxy flower of a salmon tone, having an iridescent pink sheen.
 48. **Mexicanus** Salm-Dyck; probably "Rodelt."
 49. **Mlle. Van de Wielle** (XL) — formerly "Watermelon Pink;" soft salmon with pink edges on central petals; pastel colors.
 50. **Montezuma** (XL) — yellowish-salmon with cerise throat; very double cup.
 51. **Moonrise** Poin., 1940 (XL)—flat, white flower with saffron-yellow back petals.
 52. ***Moscow** CP., 1945 (L)—all-over single-toned red.
 53. **Mt. Hood** Bhm. (L)—white with yellow back petals; 3-angled growth.
 54. **Mt. Rainier** St. (L)—white with brownish back petals.
 55. ***North Star** CP., 1943 (L)—snowy white; yellow back petals; rather single-petaled flower.

56. **Oriole** (XL)—name originated by Mrs. R. L. Roberts for plant of unknown origin; vigorous plant; petals crisp; innermost petals white; outer ones rich yellow; outermost petals rich brown; lovely contrasting colors (F).
57. **Oxypetalum** de Candolle, 1828 (L)—a true species; often called "Latifrons;" this is the "Queen of the Night" so often pictured; most popular of night bloomers, because it is better known; white (F).
58. **Peacocki** (XL)—wide petals, delicately waved at edges; coloring is indescribably beautiful; outer petals rich red with orange-red central stripe; inner petals edged with iridescent magenta; lustrous (XYP).
60. **Pfersdorfii**—very similar to "Cooperi."
61. **Phyllanthoides Grandiflorus** (L) — red, cerise-edged inner petals, crinkled.
62. **Pink Pearl** (M) (C)—similar to "Delicatis-sima;" pink, iridescent, waxy.
63. **Pittieri** Web., 1898 (M)—a true species; narrow petaled, white, night blooming (XNP).
64. **Poinsettia** (M) (C)—dwarf, basket type with waxy, wavy plant growth and a relatively large, bright red flower having an extra short tube and opening flat; good corsage flower.
65. **Red Wing** Mon., 1941 (L)—chinese red all-over color; radiating back petals.
66. **Rodet** Ru. (L)—very heavy blooming; plant of waxy green texture; flower salmon-rose to salmon-coral with cerise tones in throat; a fine climber (F).
67. **Roseate** Ru. (L)—similar to "Padre."
68. **Rosetta** (M) (B) (C)—fine basket plant with a deep rose colored flower; outer petals recurve; inner petals incurve into bud-like form.
69. **Roseus Superbus** Labouret, 1853 (L)—clear shell-pink flower; very soft toned; plant a bit spotty but there is no other flower of this same lovely, delicate color, so it is always popular.
70. **Rother's Cooperi** Rother (L)—flower exact shape of **Cooperi**; red outer petals; inner petals bright salmon with deep rose edges.
71. **Rother's Samite** Rother (L)—same as Rother's Samling?
72. **Rottkappchen** Haage (L) — "Red Cap," often called "Red Riding Hood;" free blooming, all-red.
73. **Scheherazade** Cldg. (L) — formerly "Magenta;" good bloomer; fine flowers of a clear bright pink with soft magenta tones; color deepens each day; very popular (F).
74. **Siegfried** CK. No. 287 (L)—soft carmine-rose; very fragrant (F).
75. **Siegfried** No. 2—same as above but darker; almost magenta toned (F).



One of the best known of the true species—*Epiphyllum oxypetalum*

76. **Stenopetalum** Foerster, 1846 (XL) — a true species; extra large, narrow petaled, white flower; opens flat; night bloomer (XNP) (F).
77. **Stern Von Erlau** CK. No. 23 (XL)—fast growing; very fine, rich dark red.
78. **Tiffany** Mon., 1941 (XL)—a fine climber; petals of a burnt orange-red, cerise edged in throat; slightly ruffled; wide petaled; short stemmed.
79. **Tower** (L)—flower similar to "Latona" but brick-red toned.
80. ***Trader Horn** CP., 1946 (L)—salmon-red, trumpet shaped flower with a long neck.
81. **Triumph De Gubberville** (L)—open flower; soft pink with a rosy throat and very short stamens.
82. **Valencia** St. (M)—heavy blooming; very late; wide petals; inner petals cupped, clear yellow-orange, cerise edged in throat; outer petals rich burnt-orange (XYP).
83. **Wm. de Laet** (M) (B) (C)—actually "Madam Wm. de Laet," but better known as just Wm. de Laet; best of the basket reds; very early blooming; dark satiny red, overcast with purple tones; extra free-blooming.
84. **Young Nun** Cldg. (XL)—waxy, white flower, with yellow outer petals (F).
8. ***Bali** CP., 1946 (L)—red, with narrow petals; lots of purple; extra double, cup shaped flower.
9. ***Barbara Frietchie** CP., 1946 (L)—very ruffled, free-blooming red; although quite large, this stands up well as a corsage.
10. **Beautie Wegener** CK., No. 300 (L)—formerly "Frau H. M. Wegener;" outer petals dark carmine; inner petals soft rose with white throat.
11. ***Black Knight** CP., 1944 (L)—very dark red with purple.
12. ***Black Monarch** CP., 1944 (XL)—petals crinkled; waxy, rich red with iridescent edges.
13. **Blaue Flamme** (L)—lovely, open, red flower with edges of purple shaded to white.
14. **Bliss** Mon., 1941 (L)—pastel orange.
15. **Blush O' Dawn** Sh. No. 108-G (L)—heavy blooming pink.
16. ***Bonanza** CP., 1942 (XXL)—extra wide petals, clear red-orange (XYP).
17. **Brazil** Cldg. (XXL)—see Lila.
18. **Callander's Pfau** (L)—Callander's "Peacock;" petals cupped at tips and ruffled; flower of an all-over lavender-toned cerise.
19. **Caprice** Mon. (L)—rosy orange, with cerise edges on central petals.

EPIPHILLUM COLLECTION NO. 4

75c each, 6 for \$4.00

1. **Adelheid Nicolai** (L)—branches mostly 3-angled; flowers funnel shaped, widely opening; white.
2. ***Agate** CP., 1942 (L)—variegated rose and white with red eye (F).
3. **American Girl** Mon., 1941 (L)—very flat opening, red flower with an extra short tube.
4. **Amour** Mon., 1941 (L)—opens wide; broad petals; peach color with darker center stripe; red eye (XYP).
5. ***April Shower** CP., 1946 (M)—narrow petaled, very waxy; iridescent orchid-pink; lacy (XNP).
6. **Aristocrat** Mon., 1941 (L)—deep red, shading lighter towards center of petals, with a touch of violet on edges and at the base.
7. **Audrey** Ru. (L)—red and purple.



Callander's Pfau

20. ***Carol Lynn** CP., 1942 (M) (B) (C)—bright rose; basket type.
21. ***Caruso** CP., 1943 (L)—extremely dark, bright red, ruffled.
22. **Ce Ka** CK. No. 274 (XXL)—very flat flower; nearly pure purple with red tones; very late blooming.
23. ***Claudette** CP., 1943 (XL) — wide central petals, ruffled and cupped; back petals narrow and curled; dark red.
24. **Couranti** Cour. (L)—pale salmon-pink with darker mid-stripe and lighter edges; waxy.
25. **Crenatum Haagii** Haage (L) — plant growth has a powdery coating, or "bloom;" flower orange-red, edged with iridescence on central petals.
26. ***Crown of Gold** CP., 1946 (L)—white flower with rich halo of deep golden yellow outer petals (F).
27. ***Crystal Cup** CP., 1943 (XL)—crystal white with yellow outer petals.
28. ***Crystal Queen** CP., 1945 (XL)—extra heavy flower, opens nicely; white with rich yellow back petals.
29. **Dancer** Sh. No. 108-BA (L)—heavy blooming, fluttery, burnt-red flowers.
30. **Day in Spring** Poin. (XL)—speckled, deep rose; late blooming; has the unusual habit of protruding the tip of its stigma from out of its flower bud, for several days before it is ready to open, like a tiny white tongue (F).
31. ***Delhi** CP., 1945 (M) (B) (C)—very fine basket plant; profuse flowering; soft pink flowers.
32. **Dr. Joseph Goebbels** CK. No. 217 (S) (B) (C)—double; soft rose.
33. **Dr. Werdermann** CK. No. 9 (XL)—rich red with lots of purple, edged with white on central petals.
34. ***Dona** CP., 1942 (L)—very flat flower; pink and white variegated with a red eye.
35. **Dreer's Kaiserin** Dreer (S) (B) (C)—reddish rose, lacquered; fine basket.
36. **Elfe** Haage (XL)—cream with yellow back petals.
37. **El Toreador** Cldg. (L)—dark striped variety of "Mon Cherie;" cannot be guaranteed to hold depth of color but has tendency to do so.
38. **Enchantress** Poin., 1941 (L) — soft orange with red throat.
39. **Etoile De Contrich** de Laet (L)—wide opening, coppery red, suffused with violet towards the base of petals.
40. ***Eve** CP., 1944 (XL)—all white.
41. **Fairyland** Poin. (L)—inner petals violet shading to white; outer petals violet shading to red; delicate colors.
42. **Falcon** Sh. No. 107-Q (L)—red.
43. ***Feathers** CP., 1946 (L)—feather-edged red.
44. **Fire God** Kado (XL)—heavy, double flowers of rich fire-red.
45. ***Fluff** CP., 1945 (L)—long, nearly scaleless tube; many recurved petals, giving a loose, fluffy appearance; central petals ruffled, cerise edged; all-over color fire-red.
46. **Fortuna** St. (L) — waxy petals of a lavender toned pink with a bright rose eye; iridescent (F).
47. **Frau Hanne Lohse** CK. No. 97 (XXL)—orange flowers; central petals fluted, with cerise edges.
48. **Frau Ilse Hess** CK. No. 290 (XL)—waxy and iridescent; flesh pink with cerise throat (F).
49. **Frau Liberta Knebel** CK. No. 60 (L)—narrow petaled; very vivid; outer petals deep red; central petals rich red, edged with purple and white (XNP).
50. **Frau Paula Grunert** CK. No. 214 (S) (B) (C)—double pink.
51. **Frau Stanka Stozier** CK. No. 31 (L)—outer petals orange-red; inner petals same, edged with violet.
52. **Frieda Weingart** (XL)—soft pink with cerise throat; petals wide; inner ones cupped; has an all-over greyed-pink tone; unusual.
53. ***Gem** CP., 1944 (L)—bright cerise-toned lavender.
54. **Giant Empress** (S) (B) (C)—giant type of "Empress" which seems to have no other name of its own; much larger than "Empress" and more open; inner petals curling outwards at tips; same pink as "Empress," except throat is often reddish.

MIXED SEEDS, per packet.....25c

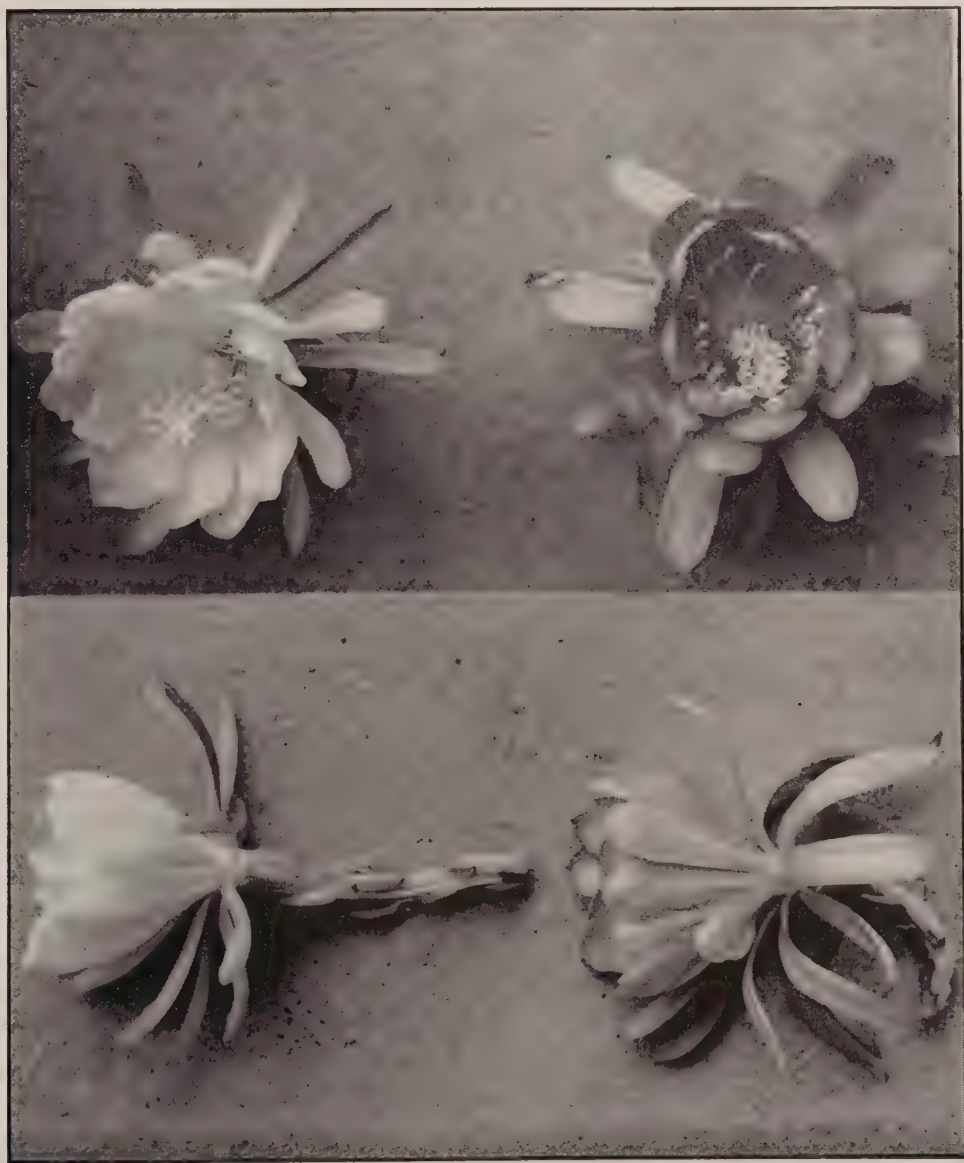
ALWAYS GIVE SECOND CHOICE IN CASE WE MIGHT BE OUT OF ITEM

55. **Gladiator** (L)—orange-red.
56. **Gloriole** Mon., 1941 (L) — shades of red-violet with delicate violet on edges; outer petals slender, radiating; very waxy.
57. **Gloriosa** Mon., 1941 (L)—soft orange with cerise eye; flat flower.
58. **Glory of Chatsworth** (L) — 3-angled stems; flower soft red with iridescent inner petals.
59. **Glowing Embers** Mon. (L) — reddish burnt-orange.
60. ***Gold Dust** CP., 1941 (XL) — white dusted with yellow, even on tips of central petals.
61. ***Golden** CP., 1939 (XL)—white and yellow; waxy and fragrant (F).
62. ***Gold Myst** CP., 1941 (XL)—extra yellow type of Paul de Longpre; bred for its extra rich saffron-yellow tones (XNP).
63. **Gypsy Girl** Poin. (L)—dark red, purple on inner petals; outer petals recurve loosely over tube so as to completely hide it.
64. **Harvest Festival** Mon.
65. **Hohenzollern** CK. No. 103 (XL) — orange with cerise (XNP).
66. ***Ibis** CP., 1946.
67. **Ida M. Dayton** Kado (M) (B) (C)—red "Rosetta."
68. ***Indian Moon** CP., 1945 (XL)—very double, wide petaled, feathery and ruffled; opens flat; centrals deep red, orange at throat, magenta edged; outer petals deep red, vivid (XYP).
69. **Johann Strauss** CK. No. 258 (M) — glowing pink with salmony tones, waxy (F).
70. **Jorg Siepke** CK. No. 269 (L)—beautiful shades of orchid-pink on outer petals; inner petals white with lilac tips; bud is rich purple-red before opening.
71. **Joseph de Laet** (L)—outermost petals spreading, scarlet; next row scarlet and violet; inner petals pale orchid with white center stripe.



Jules Schlumberger is a good example for basket growth.

72. **Jules Schlumberger** (XL)—petals of a deep carmine-red; very narrow and twisty; outer petals recurving (XNP).
73. ***June Night** CP., 1943 (XL)—salmon, edged with purple; loose petaled, all narrow (XNP).
74. ***King Midas** CP., 1939 (L)—variegated red and yellow.
75. **Kubla Khan** (L)—red, cerise throat.
76. **Lackneri** (XXL)—flat flower of a soft red and having a deep red throat; wide petals (XYP).
77. ***Leo** CP., 1941 (XXL)—double flower of *Hermosissimus* type; red and purple; very flat.
78. **Lepidocarpum** Weber, 1902 (L) — a true species; white, night-blooming.
79. **Lila K.** Sh. No. 108-H (L)—free-blooming; soft pink.
80. **Livingston** (M) (C)—iridescent, bright rose to cerise; reddish outer petals; purplish buds.
81. **Lomita** Ru. (L)—pink; similar to *Padre* with extra back petals.
82. **Londonii** Labouret, 1853 (XL)—cream and yellow; crepy.
83. ***Los Angeles** CP., 1939 (L)—creamy central petals; extra yellow back petals giving effect of almost all yellow.
84. ***Luana** CP., 1946 (M) (C)—very flat flower; free-blooming; red and cerise.
85. ***Lyra** CP., 1945 (L)—waxy white with yellow back petals; very crisp; of



The white *Londonii* on the left and *Montezuma* on the right—with side views,



The stripes are quite definite in *Blaue Flamme* and *Marseillaise*.

- Kinchinunga parentage; extremely fragrant (F).
86. **Macropterum** Lem., 1864 (XL)—a true species; white; flower similar to *Oxy-petalum*.
 87. ***Madam Chiang Kai-Shek** CP., 1942 (L)—small cuts only; semi-chrysanthemum; twisty petals; white.
 88. **Madam Sallier** (L) — lacquered, soft flesh-pink with darker center stripe (F).
 89. **Majesty** Mon. (L)—broad, ruffly petals in lilac-pink tones; tips of petals pinched in.
 90. **Manfred Von Richthofen** CK. No. 222 (M) (C)—one of the finest corsage flowers; open; ruffled; vivid pink with cerise tones.
 91. **Maria Van Hoorde de Laet** (M) (B) (C) —lovely, silvery-pink; profuse bloomer (XNP).
 92. **Marseillaise** St. (XL)—very fine in both growth and flower; beautiful twisty plant growth; flower red, white and "blue;" rich red on outer petals; inner ones very iridescent, lots of purple edged with white.
 93. **Martha Knebel** CK. No. 6 (L)—flowers flesh color with red throat.
 94. ***Maytime** CP., 1940 (L)—free flowering; pastel colored.
 95. ***Mirage** CP., 1945 (XL)—cup-shaped; wide petals; centrals frilled, feathered and deep lavender; suggestive of desert haze.
 96. **Miss Ruth Kilbourne** CK. No. 307 (L)—salmon-rose, nearly terra-cotta; difficult to describe.
 97. **Mon Cherie** Mon. (L) — variegated "Amber Queen;" red and yellow striped; with red coming from outer edges of petals in stripes of varied

- widths into center stripe of yellow; very lovely.
98. **Mons. Revierre** (L) — central petals wide, bright orange, edged with cerise, crinkled; back petals orange.
 99. ***Muchacho** CP., 1942 (S) — ("Little Boy"); a freak form of "Padre" wherein the flower tube is dwarfed and fore-shortened and the blossom is about half of normal size; plant growth is that of normal "Padre" (F).
 100. ***Myrna** CP., 1946 (L)—central petals bright rose, salmon center stripe, crinkled and cupped; outer petals red, salmon center stripe.
 101. ***Nada** CP., 1946 (M) — ("Nothing"); small white with extra long tube, narrow petals, very single; inner petals white; outer ones yellow.
 102. **Nellie** Poin. (L)—soft, pastel red; extra fragrant; has habit of protruding stigma for several days before bud is ready to open, like a tiny white tongue.
 103. ***Nevada** CP., 1946 (XL)—
 104. ***Oklahoma** CP., 1946 (XL)—
 105. ***Padua** CP., 1944 (L)—fine white.
 106. ***Patriot** CP., 1945 (XL)—narrow petals, waxy, spreading; black-red; central petals edged with deep purple tinged with white, giving effect of blue; stamens spread out like stars all over inner flower (XNP).
 107. **Paula Knebel** CK. No. 2 (L)—dark red outer petals; inner petals edged with purple.
 108. **Paul De Longpre** Weg. (XL)—"Yellow Stripe;" long, narrow petals; center ones white tipped with saffron yellow; outer ones saffron yellow (XNP).
 109. ***Pete's Cupid** CP., 1941 (L)—formerly "Cupid" CP.; dark, bright rose; open flower (F).
 110. ***Pete's 4X** CP., 1938 (XL)—rich, dark red with lots of purple on inner petals; flower fragrant; plant growth covered with bluish "bloom" (F).
 111. **Pharo** Sh. No. 107—E.
 112. **Pink Gloria** St. (XL)—shape and texture of "Gloria;" slightly larger; all-over soft flesh pink.
 113. **Prince Charming** Mon., 1943 (M) (B) (C)—a charming, brilliant colored basket variety, excellent for corsage work; rich red and purple.
 114. **Professor Ebert** CK. No. 19 (XL)—the finest of all orchid-toned flowers; opens flat; very double; rich colored; 3-angled waxy plant growth.
 115. **Purple Delight** Poin. (L)—rather single in effect; opens so flat petals nearly turn backwards; red flower with purple predominating on central petals.
 116. **Red Rosetta** (M) (B) (C)—"Ida M. Dayton" Kado; fine basket; red with orange predominating; shape of "Rosetta."
 117. **Richard Diener** Mon., 1941 (XL)—our favorite for its size and color; soft apricot with large, iridescent, cerise eye; wide petaled; semi-flat; crepy texture (XYP).
 118. **Romance** Mon., 1941 (XL)—rich orange with darker eye; wide petals; flat flower (XYP).
 119. **Royal Rose** Mon., 1941 (XL)—rose-buff over-all color with iridescent eye; soft tones.
 120. ***Ruby Cup** CP., 1946 (L)—crinkled, double petaled, cup-shaped flower of an all-red color.
 121. **Rugosa** Mon., 1941 (XL)—inner petals extra wide, crinkled, cupped; flower fire-red; late blooming.
 122. **Rynstrom** Ru. (XXL)—giant flowering "Oriole" (F).
 123. ***Sally Moore** CP., 1943 (XXL)—flat-opening white.
 124. ***San Antonio** CP., 1945 (L)—brilliant orange with narrow petals; waxy and long lasting (XNP).
 125. **San Jacinto** (L)—very early blooming, waxy white with rich yellow outer petals.
 126. **Saturnalia** Mon., 1941 (XL)—pink with lilac center.
 127. **Serenade** Mon., 1941 (M) (C)—medium red with inner petals of violet with red center stripe; opens wide; fine corsage flower.
 128. ***Silver Moon** CP., 1940 (XL) — very double, flat, white flower.
 129. ***Silver Star** CP., 1943 (L) — shining white, very single flower.
 130. ***Sitka** CP., 1946 (XL)—flat flower;



Frau Poldi Svetnic—one of the finest whites.

- white with lots of rich yellow to brown tones on outer petals; buds reddish-brown.
131. ***Snow Drop** CP., 1944 (M) (C) (B)—small white flower; buds have curly petals of yellow and pink; heavy bloomer.
 132. ***Snow Queen** CP., 1942 (L)—snow white flower with icy green throat (F).
 133. **Souv. Bahnmeister** CK.
 134. **Star Dust** St. (L)—white; flowers like shower of stars.
 135. **Storm Cloud** Sh. No. 104-C (L)—rich dark red; inner petals edged with purple in throat, crinkled; heavy bloomer.
 136. **Sunburst** St. (L)—extremely heavy flowering on small plant growth; color burnt-salmon with red eye.
 137. ***Sun Glow** CP., 1946.
 138. **Sun Goddess** (XXL)—name given to plant of unknown origin, by the Epiphyllum Society of America, to clear up confusion of many names being applied to same plant; this is the most popular of giant orange flowers; color golden burnt-orange with a large violet eye; wide petals.
 139. **Sybil** (XL)—3-angled plant growth; lovely twisty, flat flower of a vivid red with a magenta throat; richly colored; late blooming.
 140. **Sylviarose** Mon., 1941 (XL)—buff-rose with lilac suffusion.
 141. **Symphony** St. (L)—inner petals soft salmon edged with cerise; outer petals bright salmon shaded to nearly red.
 142. ***Tangerine** CP., 1946 (L)—very bright all-over orange; flower-form an open cup; petals cupped at tips and a little ruffled.
 143. **Thunder Cloud** Poin., 1941 (L) — a black-red flower, with the impression of dark purple overcast.
 144. ***Topsy** CP., 1946 (L)—color dusky rose, bright magenta edge two-thirds up from base of inner petals; petals loosely recurved, crisp and waxy; flower opens well.
 145. ***Triumph** CP., 1940 (L)—early blooming white; nearly pure, glistening white.
 146. **Tula** Weg. (XL) — "Loebneri;" single petaled, flat flower, clear rosy mauve.
 147. ***Twinkle** CP., 1946 (XL)—long, pointed bud which seems to indicate a salmon colored flower; outermost petals yellow to orange-brown; petals narrow, twisty, with a salmony cast; however, actual color of flower is white.
 148. ***Warrior** CP., 1945 (XL)—extra wide central petals, cupped; ray of narrow petals in rear; all red.
 149. **Wodon** CK. No. 289 (XXL)—loosely formed; outer petals narrow, yellow; inner petals white, some tipped yellow; tube long and scaly.
 150. **Wm. Rohback** Mon., 1941 (XL)—white; semi-flat.



Empress

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 5

\$1.50 each

1. ***Alice Sergeant** CP., 1943 (L)—soft red-dish-pink; salmony toned.
2. ***Amethystine** CP., 1944 (L)—open cup-shaped flower; bud amethyst; inner petals amethyst-rose.
3. **Anton Gunther** CK. No. 232 (XL)—red flower with lots of purple and pink on inner petals.
4. **Augusta Von Szombathy** CK. No. 53 (L) (B)—profuse flowering; red outer petals; inner petals of delicate carmine-violet and orchid, edged in pure white; opens with a flair; marvelous as a basket plant.

5. ***Baby** CP., 1945 (M) (C)—our best small white; very waxy; outer petals yellow and curly, suggesting a baby's tousled head; lovely corsage flower.

SPECIAL: Selected plants: **Deutsche Kaiserin**—basket type Orchid Cactus, better known as "**Empress**," early blooming, apple-blossom pink. Late blooming, bright red **Poinsettia**—basket type which tends to bloom in the winter. **Flamingo**—early blooming, large, orange flower with cerise edges on inner petals. **Hans Rehm**—vivid, lacquered red and orange with thin, wavy stems. These plants in blooming size at \$2.00 each, or all four for \$7.00. Larger plants at \$3.50, or all four for \$12.00.

ALWAYS GIVE SECOND CHOICE IN CASE WE MIGHT BE OUT OF ITEM

6. **Bambi Mon.**, 1943 (M) (B) (C)—nearly all purple "Empress" type.
7. **Bridal Veil Poin.** (XXL) — huge veily white; crepe-like texture.
8. ***Candle Lite CP.**, 1946 (XL)—very odd, off-white coloring, suggesting the glow of candle-light.
9. **Carl Backenbug** (XL)—very yellow with slight orange tones; ruffled; purple edge on inner petals.
10. ***Crystalline CP.**, 1946 (XXL) — crystal white with a clear, transparent, colorless edging on petals.
11. ***David Copperfield CP.**, 1946 (XXL)—coppery over-tone suggested the name; huge flowers of salmon, edged with rose; extremely heavy bloomer.
12. ***Desert Gold CP.**, 1946 (XL)—golden-orange with pointed petals; cup and saucer shape.
13. **Deutschland CK. No. 95** (XL) — outer petals orange and red; inner petals more golden-yellow; all-over color of soft golden-salmon.
14. **Dr. Von Roeder CK. No. 254** (XL)—soft shades of orange; full crepy petals; wide opening.
15. ***Edah CP.**, 1943 (XXL)—giant; extremely red; centrals cupped, wide, ruffled, edged with purple.
16. ***Fairy Princess CP.**, 1945 (M) (C)—cross between Empress and Majesty; color of Majesty; shape similar to Empress, except central petals recurve at tips.
17. **Flieger Ernest Udet CK. No. 233**—(M) (B) (C)—rose; loosely formed; lovely.
18. **Frau Dr. Ziegler CK. No. 99** (XL)—salmon.
19. **Frau Poldi Svetnic CK. No. 19** (XXL)—white with very narrow petals (XNP).
20. **Friedrich Werner-Beul CK. No. 230** (XXL)—radiating, flat, broad petals; outer petals red; inner petals crimson-orange center stripe shading to delicate lavender and white on edges.
21. **Hofrat Fr. Bouche CK. No. 8** (XL)—blood-red with lighter central stripe; throat violet; saucer shape; wide petals, waxy and wavy.
22. **Germania CK. No. 42** (XXL)—burnished purple and red; open cup form.
23. ***Gertrude Hay CP.**, 1943 (XXL)—narrow petals; burnished; inner petals cerise with salmon central stripe; outer petals burnt-red, very recurved, covering tube of flower; wonderful plant growth, very strong, and broad.
24. **Jello Poin.** (XL)—Spanish pronunciation for word "yellow;" creamy.
25. ***Junga CP.**, 1945 (L)—exactly like "Kinchinjunga," which is one of its parents, except it is rich, shining dark red; outer petals black-red, opening about a week before flower opens; extremely fragrant (F).
26. ***Kathryn Lynn CP.**, 1943 (L)—variegated orchid, pink and white.
27. ***Lavender and Lace CP.**, 1943 (XXL)—variegated Lila—lavender and white, very crepy; flat flower.
28. **Lila St.** (XXL) — very crepy; all-over color of lavender-pink.
29. ***London Fog CP.**, 1943 (XL) — crisp petals, misty lavender (F).
30. ***Lost Weekend CP.**, 1946.
31. ***Lucite CP.**, 1945 (XXL)—huge transparent white, crepy.
32. **Madonna St.** (XL)—lovely, flat, white flower with broad ruffled petals.
33. **Maud Muller Sh. No. 104-AE** (XL)—golden yellow-orange.
34. ***Moon Goddess CP.**, 1945 (XXL)—a white "Sun Goddess," open cup formation; petals wide and cupped at tips; inner petals white; outer petals very yellow (XYP).
35. **Neon Mon.**, 1941 (L)—perfect name for the flower; lustrous, open flower; red, edged with iridescent fuchsia, ruffled.
36. **Otumba** (XL)—palest pink; nearly a white flower.
37. ***Paper Moon CP.**, 1946 (XL)—extra open, white flower with pinkish to red outer petals; bud very red.
38. ***Peace CP.**, 1946 (XXL)—pure white inner petals, wide and cupped at tips; outer petals, soft to deep lemon yellow (XYP).
39. **Pres. Roosevelt Mon.**, 1941 (XXL)—wide, white petals with a veil-like texture (XYP).
40. ***Phantom CP.**, 1946 (XL)—very open; narrow petals; glowing white; outer petals creamy to tannish; ghost-like (XNP).
41. ***Royal Velvet CP.**, 1946 (XL)—sugges-

- tive of "Gypsy Girl" but much larger and more intensely purple; innermost row of petals all purple, erect; all other petals recurve; over-all color red suffused with purple.
42. **Sachsenland** CK. No. 96 (L) — outer petals, narrow, recurving, salmon-orange; inner petals softer orange with violet throat.
 43. ***Seefus** CP., 1939 (L) — yellow and orange.
 44. ***Shalimar** CP., 1945 (XL)—white, wide petaled, open cup; the only flower we have produced which is consistantly fragrant just as much in the daytime as at night (XXF).
 45. ***Supreme** CP., 1941 (XL)—variegated "Conway's Giant;" colors wonderfully striped together with purple, red and yellow stripes.
 46. ***Tarawa** CP., 1943 (L)—variegated "Walter Haage."
 47. **Walkure** CK. No. 315 (XL)—softest salmon, shading lighter towards center; crisp petals.
 48. ***Voodoo** CP., 1945 (XL)—crisp petaled, wide open cup with saucer-ray of narrow outer petals; variegated red, yellow and purple; red predominant.
 49. ***Will o' the Wisp** CP., 1946 (XL)—palest pink, loose, airy flower.
 50. **Will Rogers** CP., 1946 (XXL)—black bud; long lasting flower; of "Ce Ka" parentage; very dark red; outer petals stiff, radiating; inner petals wide, dark red, edged with purple; 3-angled plant growth.
 51. **Winter Moon** Sh. No. 107-F (XXL) — crepy white.
 4. ***Buttercup** CP., 1942—cream with yellow back petals; has appearance of all-yellow flower.
 5. ***Cairo** CP., 1942 (XL) — variegated orange and yellow with violet eye; yellow predominant.
 6. ***Ecstasy** CP., 1944 (L)—"Pride of Bell" hybrid; flat flower with crinkled petals; inner petals vivid cerise to magenta; outer petals magenta to red with a few outermost ones of orangy-red (F).
 7. ***Golden Glow** CP., 1946 (XL)—waxy; innermost petals white; others of the most vivid yellow we have yet to see, very bright, strong color; most fragrant (F).
 8. **Jinx Falkenberg** CP., 1945 (XL)—waxy petals of an all-over bright cerise known as "Jinx Pink," distinct color.
 9. ***Miss Hollywood** CP., 1946 (XL)—frosty raspberry with very pale central petals and purplish outer petals; inner petals of soft near-white pink with a magenta center stripe.
 10. ***Muriel** CP., 1946 (M) (B) (C)—named for Muriel Merrill; a nearly pure purple basket-type flower.
 11. ***Mysty Isle** CP., 1945 (XL) — misty colored lavender and pink with the glow of fog.
 12. ***Niagara** CP., 1946 (XXL) — medium narrow petals; waxy, creamy and twisty; gives effect of foamy waterfall; outer petals twist and recurve, creamy to pale tan; long lasting.
 13. ***Pete's Inferno** CP., 1940 (XXL)—ruffled, variegated red, purple, white and orange with purple predominant; suggests an inferno of fire, heated to white heat.
 14. **Pride of Bell** Ru. (L)—finest flower of its size; resembles an orchid in coloration and texture; wide, ruffled petals; very flat flower; inner petals purple to soft magenta edged with pink to white; outer petals red.
 15. ***Rainbow Trail** CP., 1945 (XXL)—hybrid of "Adolph Hitler;" larger flower; richer color tones; long petals, ruffled; inner petals cerise with salmon center stripe and edged with white; outer petals recurved, purple toned, rosy-red (XNP).
 16. ***Rebellion** CP., 1945 (XXL)—burnished texture, variegated in extra deep rich

EPIPHYLLUM COLLECTION NO. 6

\$2.50 each

Cuttings as available only

1. **Adolph Hitler** CK. No. 227 (XL)—probably the most sought after of all the hybrids; free-blooming; flowers open very flat; outer petals red; inner petals very purple edged with white and ruffled.
2. **Anita Farren** Sh. No. 101-E (XL)—yellow and orange, orange predominant.
3. **Blanco** Poin. (XXL)—seems to be Poin-dexter's best white; very fine.

tones of red, orange and purple.

17. ***Rose Luster** CP., 1946 (L)—color rose luster with salmon central stripe; inner petals cupped; outer petals recurved.
18. ***Star Lite** CP., 1946 (XL)—our favorite white; loose petaled having extremely long, thin bud of soft tan; opens wide and twisty; snowy white; almost no color in back petals; stamens very short.

19. ***Temptation** CP., 1946 (XXL)—our best red; extra double; extra dark red; extra wide petals, very crinkled, edged with cerise; rich dark red predominant color.
20. ***Treasure** CP., 1944 (XL)—flower opens nearly flat; effect of nearly pure bright yellow, lined delicately with tiny tracings of red and a tinge of violet.

MIXED SEEDS, per packet.....25c

ASSOCIATED PLANTS

The following list of plants consists of epiphytes and should be grown with the same care as given to the Epiphyllums, therefore we include them in this catalog. The addition of a select group of these plants will give flowers when the Orchid Cacti are not in bloom, thus prolonging the season. They will also add interest of variety, plant-form, and color to your collection. We highly recommend them to you.

APOROCACTUS

flagelliformis. "Rat Tail," cerise flower—cuts 35c.

flagriformis. "Rat Tail," cerise-red flower—cuts 75c.

martianus. "Giant Rat Tail," rose-red flower—cuts 50c.

BILBERGIA

Species and hybrids, our selection—50c each.

Collection of assorted varieties, named, all different, our choice—6 for \$2.00.

CHIAPASIA

nelsonii. Fuchsia colored, blooms very early, fine graceful basket plant—cuts 50c.



Chiapasia nelsonii

EPIPHYLLUM true species. Cuttings only, all white flowers.

1. **ackermannii** forma **candida.** White—cuts \$2.00
(For red Ackermannii see Nopalxochia.)
2. **conzatti.** Night blooming (XNP)—\$1.50
3. **guatemalense.** Night blooming (XNP)—50c
4. **lepidocarpum.** Night blooming—\$1.00
5. **macropterum.** Flower similar to oxypetalum—\$1.00
6. **oxypetalum.** "Queen of the Night"—50c
7. **pfersdorffii.** Day blooming—50c
8. **pittieri.** Night blooming (XNP)—75c
9. **pumilum.** Night blooming (XNP)—small cuts \$2.00
10. **stenopetalum.** Night blooming (XNP) (XXL)—50c
11. **stenopetalum** C. A. Purpus, "Kinchin-junga"—50c
12. **strictum.** Night blooming, free flowering—35c

HELIOCEREUS

speciosus. Parent of many red and purple hybrids—cuts 50c

HYLOCEREUS

undatus. "Honolulu Queen of the Night"—cuts 50c

LOBEIRA

mac dougallii—cuts \$1.50

NOPALXOCHIA

ackermannii. Red. Imported plants, not local hybrids—cuts \$1.50

PSEUDORHIPHALIS

macrantha—cuts \$1.50

ALWAYS GIVE SECOND CHOICE IN CASE WE MIGHT BE OUT OF ITEM

RHIPSALIS (cuttings only)

1. **cassutha**. "Rice Shower"—50c
2. **clavata**. "Shooting Stars"—75c
3. **houlettiana**. "Paper Leaf"—50c
4. **elliptica**. "Rosy Wax" extra long—\$1.00
5. **oblonga**. "Rosy Wax"—\$1.00
6. **pachyptera**. "Rosy Wax"—\$1.00
7. **paradoxa**. "Pinched"—50c
8. **pentaptera**. "Corrugated" (small cuts)—\$1.00
9. **rhombea**. "Small Rosy Wax"—50c
10. **teres**. "Stubby Shooting Stars" (small cuts)—75c
11. **warmingiana**. "Rain"—75c

SCHLUMBERGERA

bridgesii. "Easter Cactus" flowers blood-red—cuts 35c, rooted 50c

ZYGOCACTUS

delicatus. "White Zygo;" actually blushed with soft pink—rooted \$1.00



Strictum

Mme Fournier. Salmon—cuts 35c, rooted 50c

Salmonium. Salmon, "New Year's Cactus"—cuts 35c, rooted 50c

truncatus. "Christmas Cactus"—cuts 25c, rooted 35c

truncatus Rushii. "Thanksgiving Cactus" cerise, white throat—cuts 35c, rooted 50c

Zygocactus truncatus—"Christmas Cactus"

Hardly recognizable as a cactus, this plant is one of the most satisfactory house plants.



WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING PLANTS UNDER PROPAGATION FOR FUTURE SALE

- * **Acadia**—CP. 1945
- Acatlin**
- * **Ace Hi**—CP. 1946
- Alegro**—Mon. 1941
- * **American Beauty**—CP. 1942
- Anna Brunnow**
- * **Argent**—CP. 1945
- Aura d'Or**—Ru.
- Aurenticus Superbus**
- Autumn**
- Avalon**—St.
- A. V. Fric**
- * **Babette**—CP. 1943
- Ballerina**—Mon. 1943
- * **Ballet**—CP. 1943
- Bandana**—St.
- Baroness Marie Louise**—Mon. 1941
- Beau Peep**—Mon. 1941
- * **Black Beauty**—CP. 1946
- * **Blackie**—CP. 1946
- * **Black Magic**—CP. 1946
- Blaze**
- * **Blondie**—CP. 1945
- Blutrot**
- Brahama**
- * **Bright Eyes**—CP. 1946
- * **Bronze Imp**—CP. 1945
- * **Brownie**—CP. 1943
- Cabochen**—Cldg. 1944
- * **Cadence**—CP. 1946
- * **Cascade**—CP. 1946
- Castneri**
- Cattleya**—CK. No. 305
- * **Cecile**—CP. 1942
- Celeste**—Cldg.
- Centilla**
- * **Challenge**—CP. 1946
- Champion**—Mon. 1941
- * **Cherub**—CP. 1946
- Chuck Williams**—Sh.
- * **Cream Perfection**—CP. 1939
- Curt Backeberg**—CK. No. 40
- * **Cutie**—CP. 1945
- * **Daffodil**—CP. 1946
- Dainty Lady**—Mon. 1941
- * **Dark Victory**—CP. 1941
- * **Day Break**—CP. 1946
- * **Diana**—CP. 1946
- * **Don Juan**—CP. 1946
- * **Dorado**—CP. 1946
- * **Dorothy Dallas**—CP. 1945
- Dr. Houghton**—Hough. 1937 (original)
- Dr. W. Meyenburg**—CK. No. 5
- Dr. Ziegler**—CK.
- Dubonnet**—Ru.
- Duchess Olga**—Ru.
- * **Dusky Maiden**—CP. 1939
- Edith Cavel**
- Elata**
- * **Emblem**—CP. 1946
- Erebus**
- Esquimo**
- * **Esquire**—CP. 1946
- Etinsolate**
- * **Fantasia**—CP. 1945
- * **Fatima**—CP. 1946
- * **Fawn**—CP. 1946
- Ferdinand Schmoll**—CK. No. 242
- Fire Ball**—St.
- * **Flame**—CP. 1946
- * **Flash**—CP. 1945
- * **Flight**—CP. 1946
- * **Flirtation**—CP. 1946
- Formosa**
- Francis Roberts**
- * **Francine**—CP. 1939
- Francisco**
- Fuchsia**—Ru.
- General Garibaldi**
- General MacArthur**—Mon. 1943
- Ghost**—St.
- * **Gilded Feathers**—CP. 1946
- * **Glacier**—CP. 1946
- * **Glory**—CP. 1938
- * **Goblin**—CP. 1946
- * **Golden Dawn**—CP. 1944
- * **Golden Lotus**—CP. 1941
- * **Gold Star**—CP. 1944
- Grandiflora**
- * **Gremlin**—CP. 1945
- Greta**
- Haageana**
- * **Hades**—CP. 1946
- * **Harlem**—CP. 1946
- Harmony**—St.
- Hebe**
- Hekla**
- * **Hermes**—CP. 1939
- Hilo**—Ru.
- * **Honey Child**—CP. 1945
- Imp**—Poin.
- Imperatrice Eugenie**
- * **Indian Maid**—CP. 1944
- Isle of Capri**
- Jacques Courant**
- * **Jean Arthur**—CP. 1945
- * **Jean Harlow**—CP. 1945
- * **Jezebel**—CP. 1946
- * **Jinks**—CP. 1942
- John Morley**

- * **Jubilant**—CP. 1945
- Jupiter Elegantissimus**
- * **Kathryn Ruth**—CP. 1946
- * **Klondike**—CP. 1946
- Kriemhilde**
- Knebel No. 27, No. 52, No. 71**
- La France**
- La Loma**
- * **Las Vegas**—CP. 1946
- Loebneri**
- Lotus**—Mon.
- Lucifer**—Schelle 1926
- Luna**—St.
- Lynn Gilbert**—Weg.
- * **Madam Pele**—CP. 1941
- Marie Lou**
- Marietta**
- Mars**
- Medal d'Or**
- * **Mellow Glow**—CP. 1946
- Melody**—Mon. 1941
- Melrose**—Mon. 1941
- * **Merle**—CP. 1943
- Mexicanum**
- * **Midnight**—CP. 1946
- * **Ming Gold**—CP. 1946
- Miss Evans**
- * **Miss Verity**—CP. 1946
- Mons. Jolibois**
- * **Moon Lite**—CP. 1946
- Mrs. Grant**
- Nancy**
- New York**—Mon.
- Niobe**
- Nonny Van Tilburg**—CK. No. 260
- Northern Light**—Mon. 1941
- * **Nugget**—CP. 1946
- Obendorf Hassler**
- Orchid Supreme**—St.
- Oswald Knebel**—CK. No. 77
- Otto Schmidt**—CK. No. 65
- * **Painted Lady**—CP. 1946
- Peach Blow**—Orpet
- * **Persia**—CP. 1946
- * **Pete's Pet**—CP. 1945
- * **Pigmy**—CP. 1946
- Pink Lass**
- * **Pixie**—CP. 1946
- * **Pluma d'Or**—CP. 1946
- * **Polar Star**—CP. 1945
- * **Pretty Lady**—CP. 1945
- * **Prima Dona**
- * **Primavera**—Mon.
- Proud Queen**
- * **Purity**—CP. 1946
- Queen Helen**—Ru.
- * **Queen o' the Mists**—CP. 1943
- Radar**
- Radiant**
- Repertoire**—St.
- * **Rex**—CP. 1946
- Robin**—Mon.
- Rose Marie**—St.
- Rose Perfection**
- Rose Queen**
- Rubicon**
- Rubicund**—Mon. 1941
- Rubiette**—St.
- * **Sable**—CP. 1946
- * **Sahara**—CP. 1943
- Samite**—Mon. 1941
- Satellite**
- Scintilla**
- * **Sensation**—CP. 1940
- * **Shadow**—CP. 1945
- * **Sky Lark**—CP. 1946
- * **Small Fry**—CP. 1946
- Snow Cap**—Kado
- * **Snow Flurry**—CP. 1946
- * **Snow Princess**—CP. 1946
- * **Spit Fire**—CP. 1946
- * **Spun Gold**—CP. 1946
- Star Dust**—St.
- Star Phosphor**
- * **Stars and Stripes**—CP. 1939
- Star Vesper**
- * **Storm King**—CP. 1946
- Sun Beam**
- * **Sun Ray**—CP. 1940
- Sunset Orchid**—Mon.
- * **Temple Gold**—CP. 1946
- Tennessee**—Poin.
- Tettaui**—Haage, Jr.
- * **Tiny Tim**—CP. 1945
- * **Token**—CP. 1945
- * **Topsy**—CP. 1946
- Triumph de Gubberville**
- Triumph des Anthieux**
- Vagabond**
- Van Hoffinii**
- Vela**—St.
- Venus**
- * **Vesuvius**—CP. 1940
- Victoria Augusta**
- * **Victory**—CP. 1943
- Viолета**—Mon.
- Volcano**—St.
- Walter Haage, Jr.**—CK. No. 81
- Westfalen**—CK. No. 63
- White Peacock**
- * **Winged Goddess**—CP. 1946
- * **Winged Lotus**—CP. 1946
- * **Winsome**—CP. 1946
- * **Winter Marigold**—CP. 1944

There are many of the Orchid Cactus hybrids which are so similar that one representative of a group is all that is desired in the average collection. It is very disappointing to purchase a differently named plant, only to find, upon blooming, that it is the same, or nearly so, as something already owned. To help customers avoid this, we are giving herewith a partial list of varieties which are similar and, in some instances, identical. If you know of other examples, we would be very glad if you would write us so that we may include them in future lists.

1. **Adonis, Alpha, Triumph de Gubberville.**
2. **Agatha, Peach Blow** — Orpet, Martha Knebel—CK. No. 6.
3. **Alice Roosevelt, Jupiter Elegantissima.**
4. **Amber Queen, General Garibaldi.**
5. **Antwerpia, Old Rose Giant, Queen Helen**—Ru., Monte Rosa—Haage.
6. **Argus, Adele Murietta, The Lord, Emperor.**
7. **Beautie Wegener, Frau H. M. Wegener**—CK. No. 300.
8. **Buff Beauty**—St., Buff—St.
9. **Charm**—Mon., Pink Charm—Mon.
10. **Cleopatra, Ramona**—St.
11. **Colonel Kuhnrich, Oberst P. Man Kuhnrich**—CK. No. 17, O. P. Mon.
12. **Conway's Giant, Audrey**—Ru., Fuchsia—Ru., Rochelle Giant—Ru., Hermosus-Goliath.
13. **Cooperi, Pfersdorfi, Bottom White.**
14. **Corinne**—Poin., Coral.
15. **Dante, German No. 5, Alice Canfield, Etoile de Contich, Desert Sunrise, Van Hoffini, and many others.**
16. **Delicatissima, Pink Pearl, Cinderella**—Ru., (not Cinderella—St.).
17. **Deutsche Kaiserin, Empress, German Empress, First Lady**—Dr. Jacquelin Manning, Pink Triumph—Kado.
18. **Dr. A. D. Houghton, Dr. Houghton, A. D. Houghton, several different varieties under these names.**
19. **Euphrosine, Euphrosyne, Lila Solferino, Lynn Gilbert**—Weg.
20. **Fairyland**—Poin., Le Dolphin.
21. **Friedrich Boedecker, Tiger Bright.**
22. **Fire God**—Kado, Whitwatersrand—Graesner.
23. **Flor del Sol, Henna.**
24. **Francois Verhaert, Scarlet Giant.**
25. **Gloria, Ernst Seyderhelm, Hidalgo, Hummel, Hekla, Milano** (late bloom).
26. **Hebe, Filmore Pinky.**
27. **Hermosissimus**—Weg., Rainbow.
28. **Hermosus**—Weg., Goliath.
29. **Ida M. Dayton, Red Rosetta.**
30. **Joseph de Laet, Fose de Laet, Tri-toned Orchid.**
31. **Kermesinus Magnus** on the market in the U. S. A. is the original **Dr. Houghton**, as introduced by him at San Fernando Cactus Show in 1933. Original **Kermesinus Magnus** is a genuinely red flower according to earliest descriptions. **Kermesinus** is a certain shade of red dye.
32. **Kinchinunga, Stenopetalum**—C. A. Purpus, Hersis.
33. **Lila**—St., Brazil—Cldg.
34. **Lilacinus, Miranda**—Callander.
35. **Loebneri, Tula**—Weg.
36. **Magnolia** (not **Magnolia**—Bor.), Hermann Rostel—CK. 46.
37. **Marseillaise**—St., Max Special, Martha Raye.
38. **Mauvette, Mauve, Koenig Humbert.**
39. **Mexicanum, Rodet**—Ru. (large), Wanda—St. (small), Watermelon Pink—Bhm., Lotus Lantern—Cldg., High Tide.
40. **Mlle. van de Wielle, Watermelon Pink** (not Bhm's.)
41. **Mme Wm. de Laet, Mme de Laet, Wm. de Laet.**
42. **Oxypetalum, Latifrons.**
43. **Padre, Elegans, Lomita**—Ru., Roseate—Ru.
44. **Paul de Longpre**—Weg., Yellow Stripe, Sister Theresa, Golden Halo — Cldg., Gold Myst—CP.
45. **Pfau**, actually three different varieties are sold under this name. **Belgian Pfau**, which is a rich red, with iridescent purple edges on central petals, shading to white edges; **Callander's Pfau**, a bright pink having a very double cup of central petals; **Dreer's Pfau**, which is a brick red, with iridescent throat.
46. **Richard Diener**—Mon., **Gloriosa**—Mon., **Encanto**—Mon.
47. **Rosetta, John Morley, Rosea.**
48. **Scheherazade**—Cldg., **Magenta.**
49. **Stern von Erlau**—CK. No. 23, **St. Vanee**—Cldg.
50. **Sun Goddess**—ESA., **Sun Fugitive**—Cldg., **Cyclops**—Poin., **Bronze**, **Golden Girl, Copper, Aurora Boreale, Hugh Evans' Bronze.**

THE ORCHID CACTUS—ITS HISTORY

Many centuries ago, in some remote geological age, when the world was new, when the glacial era had passed and while the Americas were still a steaming jungle, somewhere from out of the mists and chaos of this antiquity, somewhere among the newly forming wonders of nature, there was created a new type of plant life which was to have a most unique history. This was the first true Cactus.

It is thought that perhaps this first cactus originated in South America, or even on the Lost Island of Atlantis. To the best of present day knowledge, this first cactus had leaves similar to those of the citrus trees of to-day, flowers somewhat like a wild rose in form but with an orange-blossom fragrance, and they bore the spine-like armor of the cacti as we now know them.

Due to the changing factors of climate and even of soil, Mother Nature fought a terrific battle for survival of her favorites. Her own stubborn desire to protect and progeneate her own, forced this newly born genus of plants to migrate over an ever-widening area and as this original cactus invaded new regions, it altered its habits, its character and even its forms, for in that remote past, the only plants able to exist were those which could adapt themselves to this new life.

Slowly from out of these primeval forests there arose a complete series of plant genera, unrelated to the surrounding vegetation. From the subdivision of these genera, came the creation of entirely new forms, until down through the ages, were developed the many species of cacti that are now known.

The jungles slowly receded and sometimes left in their place only vast arid regions. These plants, although born of the jungle, had a peculiar ability to retain their own moisture for long periods of time. Eventually these lonely denizens of the barren expanse became the living symbols of our great American Deserts.

These cacti were the first to become well known to man. Because of the publicity given them, it was soon assumed that all cacti were desert plants, however, in an actual survey of all known cacti, it is probable that far less than half are actual desert dwellers. The majority would be found in the fields, the forests and the mountains.

Early European botanists, exploring the luxuriant jungles of the New World, in search of unusual botanical specimens, found wonder-

ous plants growing high in the jungle trees. These plants were strange indeed. They had the habits of the orchid. They hung pendant from high in the trees. Their flowers seemed to be borne directly from the ends of the "leaves." These plants produced huge white flowers, which bloomed mostly at night and which gave forth a lily-like fragrance.

Surprisingly, these plants proved to be genuine members of the cactus family. Thus man had completed the circle backwards and had found in its seemingly primeval form, the most magnificent flowering cacti in the world. Many other types of cacti were later found in the jungles but only a few found their way to Europe and apparently those flat "leaved," flower-bearing cacti held the most interest for the botanist. In America we remained blissfully unaware of the beauty we were missing.

In 1812, the great botanist Haworth described this plant genus as *Epiphyllum* and gave a rather complete description of its first species as *Epiphyllum phyllanthus*. However, not much attention was paid to this and in 1831, the botanist Link described the genus as *Phyllocactus*, which name was generally accepted throughout the Old World.

Only a few of the wild species had been brought to the United States. These happened to be mostly night-blooming and were soon known as "Night Blooming Cereus" although they were actually far from being a true *Cereus*.

In the meantime, European botanists were intrigued by the size and fragrance of these new flowers. All they lacked was color and soon it was found that these plants could be cross-pollinated with some of the brighter hued cacti and thus, through hybridization, they introduced a new world of color.

In America, we were becoming more botanically minded. We became interested in these European hybrids, but only to the extent of importing them and thus enjoying their work. We knew little about these plants in those days. Botanical works, written in foreign languages, were both unavailable and not understandable to most people. Botanical terms were difficult to translate. Cuttings or plants, imported from Europe, arrived here in bad shape. No one seemed to know just how to grow them and much experimentation was necessary. Most of the early collectors were forced to graft their plants on sturdy cacti in order to make them live, for, as yet, we had not realized that these were true jungle plants.

In America, we had become acquainted with our own desert desizens. We had learned much about successfully growing them and, applying that knowledge, we were trying to give this new cactus the same treatment.

Soon we began to realize that this plant responded well to a little more shade, a little more water and, most unbelievable of all, it seemed to need added fertilizer. In the meantime, European botanical literature became more available. Some of our own scientists became interested in the plants and, at last, we realized that the original home of this cactus was not the desert but along the coast-line, in our own American jungle country.

The American botanists, Britton and Rose, began their research on these plants and in 1923, they re-established Haworth's original name of *Epiphyllum*, which actually held precedence over the name *Phyllocactus*. Thus, in America, we finally gave complete recognition to our own jungle-born cacti for the name *Epiphyllum* is now recognized throughout the entire world.

GROWING THE ORCHID CACTUS IN AMERICA

The *Epiphyllum*, native of the American jungles, was first given recognition in Europe. The hybrids which European botanists produced were of such a brilliant color range that they challenged our imagination. A few were imported to the United States and now we began to know and understand this immigrant which, with the help of man, had migrated back to us from Europe.

In California, the climate was most ideal, in fact, far superior to that of Europe where so much had already been accomplished. The hybrid *Epiphyllums* had taken the fancy of two very sincere and earnest gentlemen, Mr. H. M. Wegener of Los Angeles, and Dr. R. W. Poin-dexter of nearby Compton. They worked first with European imports, but were not long satisfied, for soon they had produced many original hybrids of their own.

Through their work, and that of Dr. A. D. Houghton of San Fernando, these hybrids were introduced to a flower-hungry public. Soon these Orchid Cacti, as the hybrids were now called, were grown in California on a large commercial scale and were shipped to all parts of the world. American-grown hybrids are equal to and often surpass those developed in Europe.

Only sixteen wild species of *Epiphyllum* are recognized but a complete list of Orchid Cacti,

including both American and European, would run well over 3,000 varieties. Flower sizes vary from two inches to perhaps ten inches across a single flower and the color range is complete except for a real blue, which is always lacking in the true cacti. Their lustrous texture and brilliant colors challenge the entire flower world.

Hybridizing and growing these cacti from seed is a long, patience-requiring process which few would care to undertake. Most of the plants grown from seed will be throw-backs to the parent plants, or the grandparents. Only a few will have outstanding flowers, and so the grower must discard countless plants. It often takes seven years for the first flower on a hybrid and then perhaps it will be exactly like its parent.

Once a worthwhile hybrid has been established, the propagation of that particular one is easy. Like many other cacti, the Orchid Cactus grows easily from a cutting. Flowers of plants thus grown will run true in color, shape and size. They will be exactly like those on the plant from which the cutting was taken.

They are unlike most tropical plants for, even though sorely neglected or given the very minimum of care, your Orchid Cactus, like your dog, will reward you most generously. Their beautiful flowers with their rainbow hues, will bring you just a bit closer to heaven itself, for they will make you feel that, at last, you have found the "Rainbow's End."



Luana CP. 1946

THE ORCHID CACTUS—ITS CULTURE

Reprint of an article by Mrs. Cactus Pete in *Sunset Magazine*

Epiphyllums are the orchids of the cactus family. Originally, there were but sixteen species, which grew wild in the jungles of Mexico, Central America, and the northern part of South America. These species were epiphytic, and grew in decayed trees or in clumps of moss. Many of them were found side by side with true orchids.

Epiphyllum hybridizers are working to achieve a greater color range, increased size of blooms, longer lasting flowers, and a longer blooming period.

During the past twenty years, the blooming period of Epiphyllums has been nearly doubled; there are now many plants that have a few scattered blooms the year around and masses of bloom during late April, May, and early June.

A few of the newer hybrids, when well cared for, have flowers 10 to 11 inches across. Some types have a lacquered, waxy appearance, while others are crepy and almost veil-like in texture.

As several of the original species possess night fragrance, this characteristic has been transmitted to some of the new varieties. The night fragrance is all the more surprising because the plants are completely lacking in fragrance during the day (except in the early morning).

A deep, rich, pure yellow Epiphyllum is another goal of hybridizers. Up to now, the yellows have been in the lighter tones.



Heliocereus speciosus—one of the parents of the Orchid Cacti.

BASKET CACTUS ORCHIDS

The wild species are all quite large types, and most of the hybrids developed as a result of crosses with them have also been large-flowered. However, successful crosses have been made with a small-flowered pink species (*Nopalxochia phyllanthoides*). From the original hybrid of this species have been developed an entire series of "basket type cactus orchids" which are most adaptable for growing indoors. These types have smaller, longer lasting blooms that are excellent for corsages. Also, they are suitable for growing in limited spaces, are very free blooming, and tend to bloom twice a year. Their color range is extensive.

EPIPHYLLUM CULTURE

Epiphyllums require surprisingly little care and need not be grown in hothouses (except in frosty areas) although they are very adaptable to indoor culture.

SOIL MIXTURE

After much experimenting, we feel that the best soil mixture for the amateur grower to use in potting Epiphyllums is one of equal parts of good topsoil, leaf mold, and coarse building sand (fine sand often cakes), with a generous amount of charcoal or charred wood added.

This soil mixture will be adequate for the first year but, as the plants grow larger and use up the nutrients, some feeding will be necessary. A balanced commercial fertilizer (applied according to directions) or well-rotted manure (both steer and rabbit manures have given good results) may be used. Epiphyllums respond well to liquid fertilizers, but these must be applied more often. Dry fertilizers, on the other hand, may be applied before and after the blooming season, and will suffice for the entire year. An occasional change of diet to include a small amount of blood meal or bone meal is recommended by some growers.

If leaf mold cannot be obtained, it seems best to use equal parts of loam and gravel, or coarse sand, with a generous handful of well-rotted manure in the bottom of the container. By the time the roots reach the manure, they are strong and well-established and there is no danger of their burning.

The use of peat moss by amateur growers is discouraged, as it holds excess moisture, and there is danger that plants will suffer from over-watering. Also, peat moss may tend to make the soil too acid and thus encourage root-rot.

CONTAINERS

Tests have proved that plants grown in tin cans or in wooden containers are stronger and have more and larger blooms than those grown in clay pots.

Plants grown in pots require about twice as much water, and the soil becomes hard and compacted. This is detrimental to Epiphyllums, which should have a loose, airy root-run and perfect drainage.

The soil in cans can be kept properly aerated by means of holes punched around the base of the can. If no holes are made in the bottom of the cans, the undersides will remain clean and free of sowbugs and slugs (a good method for many plants).

Benches made of heavy slats, spaced about an inch apart, also help to solve the pest problem, as insects cannot collect under the containers. Three inches of crushed rock spread over the ground surface of the lathhouse will practically eliminate snails, considered the worst enemy of cactus orchids.

Plants should be kept moist, but not wet, all through the blooming season. When the plants are not in bud, they may be sprayed overhead; otherwise, they should be carefully watered from below, as water on the buds causes them to drop.

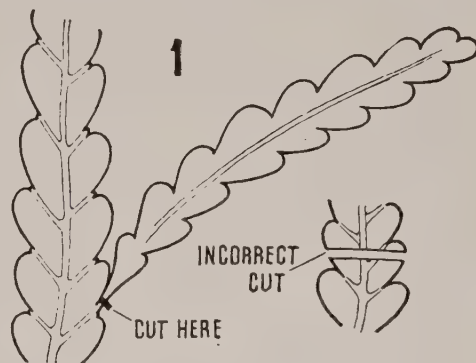
WHERE TO GROW

Epiphyllums require sunshine, but will produce good blooms in complete shade if there is an abundance of reflected light, as from stucco walls or paved patio floors. If grown in too much heat, Epiphyllums will produce a mass of flowers all at once, and then do little more.

In warmer climates, Epiphyllums grow ideally in lathhouses, and it is a glorious sight to see a well-grown plant hanging in a tree (or from the roof of a lathhouse or greenhouse), with its



Epiphyllum trained on pot trellis. To grow in a tree, surround roots with compost, place them in wire frame, and fasten onto the tree.



(1) Cuttings 10-16 inches give quick bloom; some consider 6 to 8 inches better. Do not cut through unseen vein running from eyes to the center stem where new growth starts.

flowers showering down to eye level. Plants so grown may be combined with asparagus fern which forms a soft green cushion for the orchid cactus.

Epiphyllums may easily be wintered in the north if they are kept dry throughout the coldest part of the winter and treated the same as the Christmas cactus, a near relative. They can be wintered in a furnace-heated basement if they are kept dry and dormant. (Do not place near furnace.)

Plants being trained upright should not be allowed to become too dense at the base, as the crowded, innermost stems will produce but few blossoms. An upright plant may be forced to grow taller by allowing only a few branches to grow from the base of the plant. It does no harm to pinch out the tips of the new growth when the plants have grown to the desired height.

FRUITS

Not very many gardeners know that Epiphyllums produce fruits. Each variety bears a slightly different type of fruit with a different flavor. All are palatable, and some are delicious. Those which are bright red inside are especially attractive in fruit salads. All Epiphyllum fruits become very fragrant when ripe, and are highly valued for this quality. Birds favor them, too.

EPIPHYLLUMS IN THE NORTHWEST

Epiphyllums are not complete strangers to Northwest gardeners, many of whom are growing them successfully as house plants.

Herbert Williams, President of the Washington Cactus Society, treats his plants a little differently from the average gardener. He sinks the pots in a flower border in summer, and brings them inside in the early fall. The plants are then kept in the basement, where the average temperature is about 50°, until they are about

ready to bloom. When the buds show color, the pots are placed in a sunny window in his living room. When questioned about bud-drop and other difficulties with Epiphyllums, Mr. Williams stated that he considered over-watering and poor drainage the main reasons for failure in growing them.

CORSAGES

Few gardeners seem to realize that Epiphyllums are excellent for flower arrangements, and even fewer know that they make good corsage flowers. Florists' shops have used them to make exotic corsages.

The favorite variety for corsages is the Deutsche Kaiserin (or Empress), a basket type with delicate apple-blossom-pink flowers that are very long-lasting. From three to ten blossoms are used in a single corsage, and are often combined with gypsophila or a bit of fern.

Poinsettia, a brilliant red basket variety is also a favorite for corsages, especially in winter. Large cactus orchids are used in the same way as true orchids, with one or two perfect blooms for a corsage.

Only freshly opened flowers should be used for cutting, in order that they may last as long

as possible. When you wish to cut flowers for corsages or arrangements, go over the plants in the late afternoon, noting the buds that have begun to swell and are about to open. If a piece of thread is hung over the buds you wish to use, you can be sure which flowers opened last.

It is very important, when cutting flowers, to leave a small part of the flower attached to the mother plant. This section soon dries and falls off, leaving the plant undamaged. When blooms are constantly and carelessly removed from plants, the flower-bearing eyes become bruised and cannot produce new growth. If a section is left, the remaining eye (or bud) produces flowers year after year. As many as three blooms may come from the same eye at one time.

EPIPHYLLUM CUTTINGS

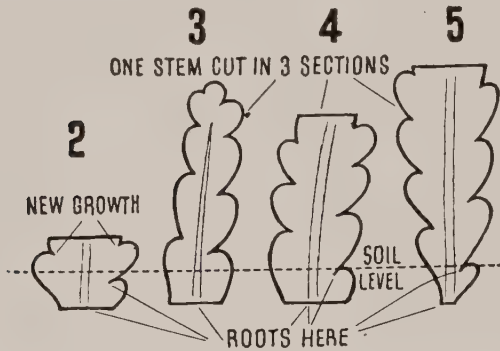
Hybrids must be grown from cuttings if you wish them to be true to color and type. If a large, fast-growing plant is desired, it is best to start cuttings in gallon cans, thus assuring ample space for expansion of the root system. If quick blooming is desired, a crowded root-system is necessary, as root-bound plants bloom more profusely.

It usually takes two years before blooms are



Corsage made of "Empress" type blooms.

produced, although cuttings 12 or 18 inches long placed in quart cans will often give blooms the first season. However, it is best not to allow plants to flower until they are more mature.



(2) Cutting with 3 eyes makes new plant; (3), (4), and (5) are pieces of one stem. Each makes a good plant. No. 5 makes strongest roots, new growth from top eyes, tall plant.

All cuttings should be left in a cool, shady place for one or two weeks before they are planted. A thick, juicy cutting needs to lie longer than a thinner, dry one. If dried too quickly, cuttings are apt to form a brittle scab that may later split open and become infected. A slowly dried cutting will have a very tough, rot-resistant scar-tissue.

It is possible to save badly withered cuttings of choice varieties by planting them at once in very dry soil in a cool, shady place, and withholding water for at least two weeks. Start to water very sparingly, and keep the cutting on the dry side until it begins to get plumper. Placing withered cuttings in a solution of vitamin B¹ is also a helpful practice.

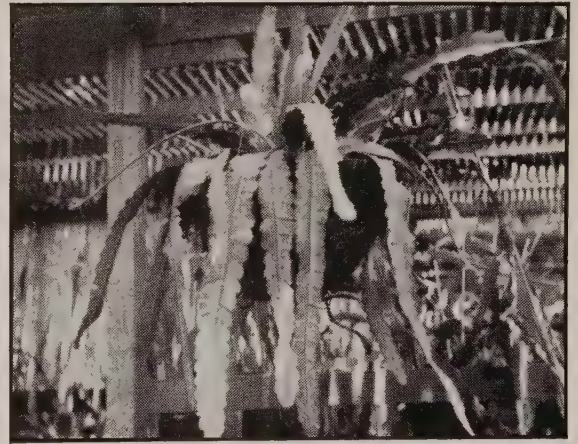
When making cuttings, choose the older growth, as it makes the strongest roots. A long cutting produces a stronger, faster-growing plant than a short cutting, as it has more substance. The first roots come directly from the woody core.

It is possible to start cuttings in water, but this is not advisable, as it produces a weak, watery root that may be injured easily or may rot. The strongest roots are formed when cuttings are started fairly dry and are kept dry for at least two months.

TRANSPLANTING

If you purchase small rooted plants, it is always safest to plant them in a perfectly dry soil mixture, and to withhold water for at least three days. Then water the plant sparingly until it is re-established.

The soil around the roots of adult plants being transplanted should be completely dry.



Natural growing habit.

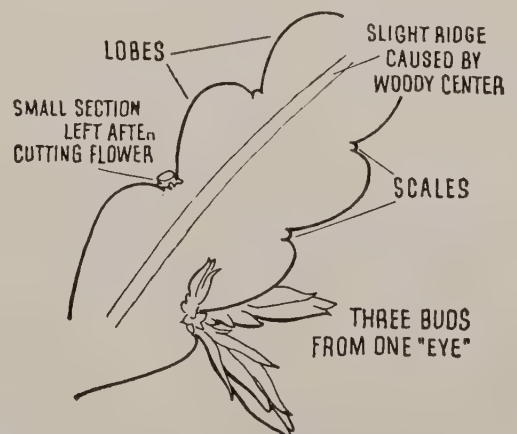
Remove the plant, divide it, and remove some of the old soil from around the roots. The plant may then be replanted in new soil, which should also be dry. Withhold water for at least a week after transplanting or re-potting, then begin watering sparingly. Plants which are damp or watered at once may rot off at the base. A dry plant cannot rot. Quite frequently the best blooms are obtained from newly potted plants when they are put back in a pot of the same size in which they grew formerly.

EPIPHYLLUM TIPS

Some gardeners identify their Epiphyllums by writing the names directly on the leaves of the plants with a waterproof pencil or waterproof ink. Such writing often remains legible for a year or more.

Place your pots of Epiphyllums outside when the next rainstorm comes along. If the pots are properly drained, this is an effective way of leaching out deposits of alkali that have accumulated in the pots.

Be sure to keep old leaves cleared away from around Epiphyllums. Such debris offers a hiding place to snails (Epiphyllums' worst enemy) as well as to other pests.



Scales between the lobes are all that is left of true leaf. Eye is hidden behind the scale.

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Epiphyllum Society of America was organized May 5, 1940, to encourage interest in the hybrid Epiphyllums and to conduct research that would aid in the standardization of names.

Because of your interest in these plants you have been proposed for membership. The By-laws will explain our organization and by signing this application you agree to abide by them and to lend your aid in this fascinating work.

The organization is non-profit and insofar as possible the non-commercial members will direct its work. The benefits will be in direct proportion to the active part you assume as a member.

Please sign the application blank and remit your dues for the current year and you will be notified as soon as you have been accepted for membership. Be a part of this Society by mailing this application promptly.

I wish to apply for membership in the Epiphyllum Society of America and enclose \$..... for active membership (\$2.00 per year).

Signed.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Zone..... Telephone No.....

Date.....

By-Laws of the

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA

NAME: The name of the Society shall be Epiphyllum Society of America.

OBJECTS: The objects of the Society shall be:

The interchange of ideas by Epiphyllum growers and collectors with emphasis on correspondence between members.

The compilation of correct names and detailed descriptions of hybrids together with their synonyms.

The issuance of a quarterly news-letter, including a yearly check list on Epiphyllums.

The publication of a member's handbook with a list of their names and addresses, shall be issued to encourage correspondence between members and to stimulate friendly local gatherings.

The encouragement of the use of the names as first given to the hybrids by their originators.

Where doubt exists as to the identity of a particular variety, an effort will be made to assist the member in determining the correct name. A member shall first file a complete description on a blank furnished by the Society accompanied by a picture or Kodaslide if possible.

It is obviously the right of a member to name a plant he has raised from a seed and the Society will be glad to record such name after the member has filed his report in accordance with the rules governing the matter. It must be a new name. It must not be a color name. There must be definable points distinguishing it from similarly named varieties. A plant raised from seed requires several flowering seasons to determine its true worth and merit, therefore it should not be named and propagated until its true value is established.

MEMBERSHIP: Membership shall be open to any person genuinely interested in Epiphyllums. New members may be proposed at any regular meeting of the Executive Board if they are sponsored by a member in good standing. A two-thirds majority vote of the Board members shall be required for election to membership. There shall be two classes of membership: Active and Honorary.

MEETINGS: A business meeting for the election of officers shall be held the second week in January at a time and place to be announced by the President before the end of the preceding year. Newly elected officers shall assume their duties upon the adjournment of this meeting. A garden event shall be held during May. An indoor general assembly shall be held in the fall. Other meetings may be called by the President or Chairman of the Program Committee, notice of which shall be mailed to each member two weeks previous to date of meeting.

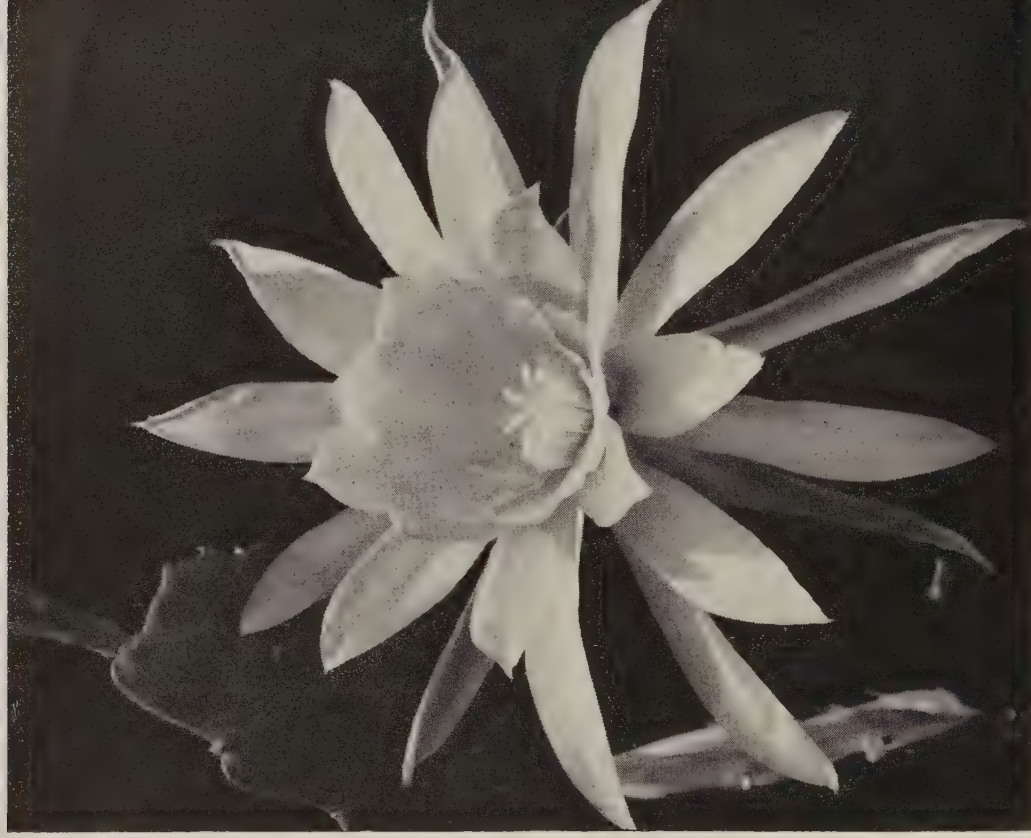
OFFICERS: There shall be the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer (the latter two officers may be combined in one person), Corresponding Secretary, and a Historian, all elected annually. The officers shall perform the duties of their respective offices until relieved, following the usual parliamentary procedure.

The Executive Board shall be composed of the Officers and the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be composed of eight members, two of whom shall be elected each year to serve for a period of four years. To obtain proper rotation on the original Board, two shall be designated to serve for four years, two for three years, two for two years and two for one year. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Two-thirds of those present shall be necessary to carry a motion.

DUES: Dues shall be two dollars (\$2.00) per annum, from June 1st of each year, for active members. Dues are payable in advance on or before June 1st of each year and become delinquent September 1st, at which time such delinquent members will be automatically dropped from the membership roll. Memberships taken in the name of business firms and families shall permit attendance of more than one member of such firms and families but only one vote may be cast per membership.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBERS: Any member in the Society may be suspended by a majority vote of the Executive Board. Request for reinstatement must be in writing and addressed to the Executive Board. After due consideration, the suspended member may be reinstated.

AMENDMENTS: These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds majority vote at any regular meeting of the Society, provided a copy of each proposed amendment, together with a notice of the meeting, has been mailed to each member at least 14 days prior to the meeting.



EPHYPHYLLUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA
Box 101, Pasadena 16, California

Recommended for Membership

Nominated by **CACTUS PETE**

5540 Valley Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

The "Epiphyllum Handbook" by Haselton is now available. Postpaid \$3.65

CACTUS PETE

Please forward the following ORDER for amount enclosed.

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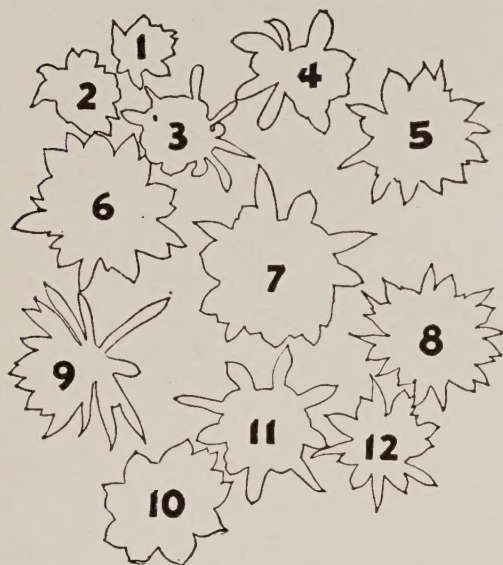
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Key to the Orchid Cacti shown on front cover



Varieties shown: (1) *Rosetta*, rose; (2) *Valencia*, orange; (3) *Londonii*, cream; (4) *Fairyland*, orchid and white; (5) *Romance*, pink; (6) *Gloria*, salmon; (7) *Peacockii*, red; (8) *Prof. Ebert*, mauve; (9) *Ad. Togo*, white; (10) *Jenkinsonii*, red; (11) *Marseillaise*, two-toned; (12) *Bohemienne*, flesh.

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

The Epiphyllum Society of America is an international organization whose members are enthusiastic devotees of the Epiphyllums and their hybrids, better known as "Orchid Cacti." According to the by-laws of the Society, the membership is open to any person genuinely interested in Epiphyllums, and the objects of the Society are: the interchange of ideas by Epiphyllum growers and collectors, the standardization of the names of hybrid Epiphyllums, the promotion of public interest in Epiphyllums, the origination and properly naming of worthwhile new varieties. Regular meetings are held on the third Thursdays of alternate months, beginning in January of each year, at 7 P.M. in the main lecture room of the Los Angeles Public Library. All meetings are open to the public. Dues are \$2.00 per year, including the "Bulletin."

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

We highly recommend the new "Epiphyllum Handbook" by Haselton. This book on Epiphyllums and their hybrids, gives their history and parentage as well as the flower parts and how to make descriptions. Complete cultural and propagation information. Explains hybridizing with pictures of plants used. Contains 250 pages with 170 photographs and 11 color plates. Price \$3.50, postage U.S.A. 10c; foreign 50c. (Postage and sales tax in California 20c.)

"Cacti for the Amateur"—Haselton.....	\$2.50 cloth
"Succulents for the Amateur"—Brown.....	\$2.50 cloth

Postage in U.S.A. 10c, foreign 25c. These two handbooks are the most popular amateur books ever published on cacti and other succulents. Now running into several reprintings. Order from us or mail direct to Scott Haselton, Box 101, Pasadena, California.

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Marseillaise

All photos courtesy Scott E. Haselton, author of the *Epiphyllum Handbook*.



Prof. Ebert

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